

HUERTA MAY FORCE ACTION BY WILSON

Dictator May Admit That He Cannot Control Northern Mexico.

WOULD PUT BURDEN ON UNITED STATES

Diplomats Assert Such Course Would Leave No Alternative, Except to Intervene.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, March 13.—The probability of General Huerta forcing President Wilson into a delicate predicament by acknowledging that the Huerta government is unable to check lawlessness and disregard of foreign interests in Northern Mexico, thereby shifting all responsibility on to the United States, in view of numerous precedents, the latest being established during the 1912 Nicaraguan revolution, is being earnestly discussed by diplomatic representatives of foreign powers in Washington.

There are indications that both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan fear such a development, and that the most pertinent intimation in the latest representations sent to General Carranza, the Constitutionalist chief, was that the administration regarded his defiance and seeming impotency to control conditions in Northern Mexico as intolerable, and that the United States would act more energetically in the future.

Diplomats insist that should Huerta inform the United States that he is powerless to cope with conditions, possibly because of the help given to the Constitutionalist by this government, it would leave President Wilson practically no alternative except to intervene, as was done in Nicaragua when President Diaz announced that he was unable to protect foreign interests there from the rebels.

Would Justify Action.
This situation, it is argued, would justify the United States in dealing decisively with the Constitutionalist if Carranza or Villa no longer heeded this government's right to protect foreign interests.

Direct and unmistakable orders for the American troops along the border in 1917 to cross the international boundary line are cited as a leading precedent, Germany to present conditions in Northern Mexico. The Secretary of State then said to General Sherman:

"General Ord will at once notify the Mexican authorities along the Texas border of the great desire of the President [Hayes] to unite with them in efforts to suppress this long continued lawlessness. At the same time he will inform those authorities that if the government of Mexico shall continue to neglect the duty of suppressing the outrages, that duty will devolve upon this government, and will be performed, even if its performance should render necessary the occasional crossing of the border by our troops."

Buchanan's Decisive Stand.
As far back as 1858 President Buchanan took a decisive stand in view of what he described as "a state of anarchy and violence." He urged the establishment of "a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora" and the establishment of military posts in that section.

John Bassett Moore, until recently counselor of the State Department, points out that "in the unsettled state of affairs in Mexico, when the government of Juarez was established at Vera Cruz and the Miramon government occupied the capital, Mr. McLane, who was accredited as Minister of the United States to the Juarez government, was directed, in case a hostile force should approach Vera Cruz and he should consider the American citizens there to be in danger from its operations, to request the landing of forces "for the protection of American citizens whose persons or property he might believe to be in danger."

The United States government will insist on obtaining from General Carranza and the Mexican Constitutionalist information concerning the welfare of all foreigners in Mexico, and will not relax its energy in using its good offices for their protection. This is the effect of a communication from Secretary Bryan to the American Consul Frederick Simpich, at Nogales, who has presented the information to General Carranza. A reply was in the hands of Secretary Bryan to-night, but he did not make it public.

Mr. Bryan, it is said, did not reply directly to the recent notes of Carranza on the Benton case, but set forth the wish of the American government with respect to a Spanish citizen for whom the Spanish Ambassador had asked the United States to secure protection. The communication pointed out that nations which had recognized Huerta could not deal with the Constitutionalist except through the United States.

AMERICAN ARMS HELD UP
Shipment to Embassy in Mexico City Not Delivered.
Vera Cruz, March 12.—A shipment of arms sent to the American Embassy in Mexico City twelve days ago has not yet been received by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American Charge d'Affaires. It is believed to have been held by the Federal authorities pending further negotiations.

It is rumored that the authorities contend that there has been some misunderstanding regarding permission for the shipment. The American authorities here appear disposed to regard the matter as without great importance.

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP SHOWN FOR HUERTA

Her Diplomatic and Other Agents Active in Mexico, Their Object Believed To Be to Impress the United States.

DESIRE TO APPEAR AS WORLD POWER

Talk of Big Colonization Scheme Regarded as Absurd, but Part of Plan to Please Mexicans and Help Induce Americans to Settle California Question.

By PHILIP H. PATCHIN.

Mexico City, March 13.—One feature of the Mexican situation which is not without importance is the Japanese aspect. Japanese agents—diplomats and others—have shown considerable activity here in recent months, and there is good reason to believe that Japan is exhibiting a friendliness to Huerta. This belief is based on the fact that most of the transactions between the Federals and Japanese dealers in firearms are on credit.

There has been much talk of the formation of a great Japanese colonization company. Such a move is considered unlikely, and it appears more probable that Japan is simply trying to demonstrate for the benefit of the United States that she is one of the world powers possessing a special interest and influence in America's own back yard.

It is not to be questioned that numerous incidents have grown out of this supposed policy that have aroused irritation in Washington. Huerta, however, according to what I learn from authoritative sources, shows no sign of seeking Japan's moral or physical aid. And Japan seems to know that to come out openly would not be the wise thing; that it would provoke drastic action from Washington, and would not in the end benefit Huerta. Nevertheless, some of Huerta's advisers favor this course of "putting something over" on the United States.

Japan's Minister Anti-American.

Minister Adachi, here, is well known to be an ardent anti-Americanist, and his views are shared by many Japanese in Mexico, who are constantly looking for an opportunity to promote their interests, no matter at what cost.

This feeling went so far at one time, it is understood, that Masanori Hanabara, an attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, was sent here to investigate. Mr. Hanabara is now on his way back to Tokio.

It is reported that Minister Adachi is desirous of forming the colonization

company, but it is doubted that the expressed hope of getting tens of thousands of Japanese into the scheme would ever be realized. It sounds absurd. There is no doubt, however, that the Japanese have been doing their utmost to make an impression on the Mexicans. Recently a Japanese government attaché named Mori has been going about Mexico City, visiting institutions and inquiring minutely into details of government which would scarcely interest Tokio. He has even gone to the extent of making sketches of the halls of Congress.

Not long ago several Japanese naval officers visited Mexico City. They were hosts to Mexicans and guests of Mexicans at splendid entertainments. These things had their effect, and much more was made of them than should have been made, for it was a diplomatic move.

The Mexican government showed every courtesy possible, but at the same time professed to Americans that it would not enter any ulterior secret negotiations, having a full understanding of the relations between Japan and the United States. In fact, it pointed out the evils of such a move.

To Impress United States.

All of Japan's activity was for the purpose of impressing the United States so that the California question could be drawn to a settlement.

This feature of the situation is responsible for much speculation and more wild rumors, such as the report that 60,000 Japanese soldiers are already in Mexico, prepared to engage in battle.

Another phase of the discussion here is speculation over the possibility that the policy of "watchful waiting" may have been formed to remain effective only until the Panama Canal was finished, President Wilson being unwilling to intervene until the United States was better able to cope with possible activity by Japan when the American army was concentrated here, leaving vulnerable points in the United States unprotected.

HUERTA'S GENERALS START

Three Leave Capital to Open and Protect Railways.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, March 13.—Three of the generals especially assigned to protect railway traffic have left the capital—Felipe Mier, for San Luis Potosi; Guillermo Rubio Navarrete, for Zacatecas, and José Delgado, for Guadalajara. They left with their staffs, but without soldiers, and it is said they will organize their columns on the spot.

General Mier will protect the line between San Luis Potosi and Tampico. General Navarrete will reconstruct and try to keep open the line between Zacatecas and Torreon, and General Delgado will protect Guadalajara on the Manzanillo line.

General Manuel Zozaya will leave soon for Saltillo to take charge of the Saltillo-Parras Railway.

Of 99 criminals in the Belen prison who recently announced their willingness to enlist in Huerta's army, 100, including those held on serious charges, have been returned to the prison.

FRANCE DISMISSES HER CANTINIERES

Feminine Attachments to Regiment and Battalion Cost More than They're Worth.

Paris, March 13.—The picturesque cantinieres, or women who take charge of the French regimental canteens, and who have played many heroic parts in French military history, are no longer to share the dangers of active service with the troops, according to the Minister for War. The women, one of whom is commissioned to each battalion of infantry, regiment of cavalry or battery of artillery, are in future to be retained simply in times of peace.

Formerly the women, wearing the uniform of their branch of the service, marched into battle with the troops, serving often as nurses or carrying soothing drinks to the wounded. They were the wives of non-commissioned officers or musicians, and if their husbands died or were killed they usually married comrades. Otherwise they could not remain in the service.

The Minister for War has now decided that the women are a tax on the food supply of the army and interfere with the rapid movement of troops marching to the front after mobilization. He says, moreover, that they are a source of distraction to the soldiers, whose courage they weaken.

Napoleon I paid a high tribute to the cantinieres for their services during his many campaigns. Several of them were made "chevalières" of the Legion of Honor by him, one of them, Josephine Tiouart, for saving the life of her colonel by killing a Cossack who had attacked him during the retreat from Moscow. Another, Marie Tete de Bois, served seventeen campaigns with the Emperor and met her death at Waterloo.

Severe Fighting in Tripoli.

Benghazi, Tripoli, March 13.—Severe fighting, in which the Italian troops killed 263 Arabs, took place on Wednesday in the neighborhood of the oasis of Soudina, according to dispatches brought here to-day by couriers from the interior. An Italian column, composed chiefly of native levies, was attacked on the march by 2,500 Arabs, and a sharp battle ensued. The Italians lost 2 officers and 13 native soldiers killed and a number of officers and 190 native soldiers wounded.

AMERICANS AT

LONDON COURT

Wife of Ambassador Page Makes Seven Presentations to King and Queen.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, March 14.—King George and Queen Mary held their third court of the season at Buckingham Palace last night. The Prince of Wales, wearing a naval lieutenant's uniform, was present for the first time, and the King, out of compliment to his son, also wore a naval uniform.

The Queen's gown was of jade green and gold, English brocade arranged with gold lace and self-colored embroidery. She also wore a crown of diamonds, with the Kohinoor in the centre.

Mrs. W. H. Page, wife of the American Ambassador, presented Mrs. John Parke, Miss Genevieve Parke and Miss Pauline Parke, wife and daughters of the American military attaché at Brussels; Mrs. Fletcher Ryer and Miss Doris Fletcher Ryer, of San Francisco; Miss Frances Leggett, daughter of Mrs. Francis Leggett, and Miss Mary Nations, of Texas. Mrs. Parke wore a turquoise gold brocade dress, with a turquoise chignon embroidered with gold and pearls and lined with cloth of gold.

Miss Genevieve Parke was in white satin, with a cuirasse solidly embroidered in silver beads. Her white satin train was also embroidered with silver. Miss Pauline Parke wore white chiffon bordered with white tulle and a train of white crepe and brocade silver, edged with Brussels lace.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer wore a white satin dress covered with old lace, a bodice of silver lace diamonds and a train of heavy light blue brocade trimmed with silver and gold. She also wore a diamond tiara and a diamond necklace. Miss Doris Fletcher Ryer was in white satin princess, embroidered with pearls and brilliants, with a train of silver covered with silver lace ornaments and pearls.

Miss Leggett was in white satin brocade, with a tunic of white tulle and a silver girdle of diamonds and a quite simple train of white tulle. Her hair was dressed with white plumes and her veil was worn low.

Miss Nations wore a white satin dress with a tunic of white tulle trimmed with a silver lace train of white nylon embroidered with silver chrysanthemums. Mrs. Leggett, who also attended the court, wore black satin, with pink velvet motifs, and a train of black tulle paillettes lined with pink chiffon fastened from the shoulder with a diamond clasp.

To Divorce Finance and Politics

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, March 13.—A bill was introduced to-day in the Chamber of Deputies by which the directors of any financial enterprise will be ineligible as members of the Cabinet. It is apparent that this bill has been originated by the recent attacks upon M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance.

Melendez Alive in Mexico.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., March 13.—Rebel guards did not shoot Anselmo Melendez, the missing New Mexican friend of Senator A. B. Fall. Advice from Dona Ana, Mexico, says that Melendez has reached his home there in safety.

APPROVE FRENCH CABINET

Chamber Passes Vote of Confidence by 360 to 135.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, March 13.—The Chamber of Deputies took up to-day the sensational charges made recently by "Le Figaro" against Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance, and M. Monis, ex-Premier. Severe attacks were made against them, especially on the score of stifling the famous Rochette affair in order to aid Rochette and his fellow "financiers" to escape.

Rochette was the banker who, after swindling the public of several million francs in bogus Latin-American companies, fled to Mexico. The intervention of Jean Jaurès, the socialist leader, saved the day for the government, as the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Doumergue Cabinet (thus including M. Caillaux) by 360 to 135.

CONTEMPT ORDER IN TRIBUNE CASE FILED

Continued from first page.

his own order. The next step would lie with the defence, probably in the form of an appeal from Judge Hand's decision on the writ of habeas corpus, which would carry the case directly to the Supreme Court.

This line of action, as outlined by Mr. Carstarphen, it was learned yesterday, will probably be followed by Mr. Wise. Upon the issue of the commitment he will apply for bail for his clients, asking that they be kept in the custody of the United States Marshal until bail can be arranged, instead of being placed in the Tombs. The other formal step will be to apply for a writ of error against the court's refusal to issue a writ of habeas corpus, thus throwing the case directly to the Supreme Court.

The main issue involved in these proceedings, as ruled by Judge Hand when the argument on the presentment charging contempt came before him, is whether the President of the United States can issue a pardon to a person before he has been found guilty of a crime and whether the existence of such a pardon takes from him the right to plead his constitutional privilege.

In the argument it was held by the prosecution that, although the defendants refused to accept the pardons, the pardons acted as a bar to all prosecution for any crimes in which their testimony might involve them, and therefore they could not plead their constitutional privilege, since all actual jeopardy to them was wiped out. Counsel for the defence argued that the President had no right to force a pardon on a person before he was convicted, declaring that such action usurped his right to trial by a jury of his peers. It was also argued that acceptance of a pardon was a prerequisite to making it effective.

CATHEDRAL'S PICTURES

REMOVED TO THE CRYPT

Precautions Taken at St. Paul's Against Militants—"Cat and Mouse Act" Works Well.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, March 13.—By order of the authorities three pictures were taken down from the wall of St. Paul's Cathedral and placed in the crypt yesterday. The pictures, which are of great value, are: "Hope," by G. E. Watts; "Light of the World," by Holman Hunt; and "Peace and Goodwill," by G. F. Watts.

This action was deemed necessary, as several suspicious looking women have been observed by the vergers in the last few days. The pictures won't be restored to their places until all danger of their being mutilated by suffragettes is past.

The work of restoring the "Robbery Venus" has not yet begun, though it is generally admitted that it will not prove a difficult task. In the mean while W. M. Power, a member of the National Art Collection Fund, has written to the authorities offering to restore the picture free of cost in such a manner as to prevent the keenest critic detecting the damage. At present Mr. Power is restoring, among other old masters, a Titian, a Gainsborough and a Teniers. He says he wouldn't offer to restore the "Venus" if he were not absolutely confident of success.

It was announced yesterday that no new steps would be taken to suppress suffragettes since the "cat and mouse" act was working so well that the militants were only able to command the services of seven women who were willing to commit outrages.

APOLOGIST FOUND FOR MILITANT SLASHER'S ACT

Pethick Lawrence Organ Thinks Asquith and His Colleagues the Real Culprits.

London, March 13.—"Votes for Women," the suffragette organ edited by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, comments to-day on the mutilation by May Richardson of the Robbery Venus in the National Gallery as follows:

"Miss May Richardson has thereby demonstrated once more that society rests upon mutual forbearance and consent, and that if one section, however powerful, outrages the feelings of another section, however small, there are means of retaliation open to those who have been wronged which will be keenly felt by the community at large."

"Miss Richardson's action is, of course, widely criticized and condemned, but the real culprits are Premier Asquith and his government, who have taught women by precept and example that they are nothing for equity or justice or the priceless traditions of liberty, and that the only thing which influences them is a strong right arm which can strike an irreparable blow."

British Move in Favor of Fair.

London, March 13.—Thirteen members of the House of Commons, acting on the request of the 362 members of Parliament who recently signed a memorial asking Premier Asquith to reconsider the government's rejection of the invitation to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, have addressed a letter to the Premier asking him to receive a deputation on the subject.

Among those who signed the letter are John Redmond, Joseph Devlin, T. P. O'Connor, Sir Godfrey Haring and Arthur Shirley Benn.

OBJECT TO PLAN FOR UNEMPLOYED

Nation-Wide Movement by Clergy to Remedy Unrest Doesn't Please I. W. W.

WANT FOOD AND SHELTER, THEY SAY

Committee of Ministers Named to Help States Solve Unemployed Problem.

A nation-wide concerted effort to examine into the causes of unemployment of the hundreds of thousands of men and women in the United States, with a view to correct the situation, is to be made by clergymen of all faiths and creeds. The movement has already been projected and is expected to receive the universal cooperation of churchmen throughout the country.

The present state of unrest among workers, with the consequent misery caused by lack of work, is said to have created a situation which may become a menace to the government. It is declared to have become one of the vital economic questions of the day.

While ministers of churches in the city considered the means of promulgating plans for relief yesterday, it was intimated that they were not in accord with the tactics of Industrial Workers of the World leaders, who have within the last two weeks conducted a series of open air meetings and urged their hearers to adopt drastic means to obtain food and sleeping places.

Shiver at I. W. W. Meeting.

Several hundred men stood shivering at Rutgers Square for hours last night and listened to speeches by chiefs of the Industrial Workers' organization and other labor leaders. They were finally taken to the Labor Temple, 14th street and Second avenue, where they found food and shelter for the night.

Frank Strawn Hamilton, one of the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World movement, said:

"We do not desire or expect any help from an organized church movement. What we expect and desire is to inject a new and permanent element into the labor problem. At least it will be permanent until the revolution comes that will adjust the social life of the country. In this we expect no help from the churches. We will accomplish it ourselves."

"We may, however, have to ask them for food and shelter temporarily."

A committee of clergymen of various city churches met yesterday afternoon at the Bible House, Fourth avenue and 8th street, to discuss a proposed comprehensive movement on the part of the churches to help solve the problem of unemployment. It was decided to invite pastors of all churches—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—to call a general meeting, when a definite plan of action will be adopted.

A reported meeting at the Bible House to be held yesterday, when I. W. W. members as well as clergymen were expected to speak on the subject, did not materialize. The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, of the clergymen's committee, said that no such meeting had been contemplated.

Mr. Bliss said that the contemplated move of the churches to aid in the ques-

tion of the unemployed did not consider the agitation of the I. W. W. under the leadership of Tannenbaum, Hamilton or any one else associated with the organization.

"We want to help those who are really unemployed and who are desirous of finding something to do," he said. "There are always at least 100,000 unemployed persons in New York and a like number of jobs awaiting them. What we desire is to bring together the man or corporation wanting help and the man who wants a job."

Free State Bureaus, Maybe.

The committee is considering advocating free state employment bureaus in the principal cities, associating with one another and working in conjunction with other bureaus. It also contemplates that every church throughout the country shall have a voluntary unemployment committee to operate with the state bureaus. It is probable, Mr. Bliss said, that the call for the general meeting will be made on Monday.

The committee of the churches in New York City is composed of the Rev. Dr. John H. Holmes, Dr. Jonathan Day, Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Dr. D. H. Loux and the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss.

In furtherance of the proposed plan for churches to work with state bureaus of employment, the committee, of which Mr. Bliss is the chairman, yesterday issued a circular urging the churches to take an active part in the work of providing employment for the unfortunate. It was said that, in the opinion of the ministers, the problem of unemployment is the next great economic question before the United States. The appeal for co-operation with state bodies added:

"The question affects the downcast man and every man and woman above him. Shall the churches take a leading part in this problem or trail behind those working it out? Shall we do it, or come in at the end and say 'Amen' after the battle is fought? This question is put to every member of every religious body, and the committee asks an immediate answer."

The appeal for church aid for the unemployed concludes with these comparisons on concrete efforts being made to solve the problem in the United States and in foreign countries:

"Great Britain has 450 public employment exchanges, Germany 220, France 162, and the United States is last with 55. Germany has more than thirty labor colonies (non-penal), Switzerland has several and this country none. Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland have some form of unemployment insurance, while the United States has none."

Police yesterday began making a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the number of the unemployed in this city. Blanks were furnished by Mayor Mitchell, which will be filled out by captains of police precincts and forwarded to the United States Commission of Industrial Relations, in Washington.

In addition to the number of men unemployed, the class of trade, and whether foreigners or not, the police have been told to give their opinion as to whether the non-workers would accept jobs if offered them and if they believe unemployment increases the amount of crime.

English Missionaries Safe.

London, March 13.—The safety of the two Misses Black, of the British China Inland Mission, who were reported missing after the burning and looting by brigands of the town of Lao Ho-kow, in Hu-Peh, was confirmed in an official dispatch from Peking to the Foreign Office to-day.

The women escaped and arrived to-day at Fan-Cheng, further down the Han Kiang.

GOVERNOR DIGS WEEDS ON LAWN

Glynn Tells I. W. W. Orators He Has Milked Cows and Hoed Potatoes on Farm.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Albany, March 13.—"They ought to have seen me working on that lawn of mine down at Cedar Hill," said Governor Glynn to-day, when his attention was called to the attack of International Workers of the World orators, who declared the Governor was welcome to all the humdrum farm work he wanted. "Most any day last summer they might have found me on my hands and knees, digging weeds," he added.

Governor Glynn, who was born and brought up on a farm in Columbia County, said he was no stranger to getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning, milking cows and hoeing potatoes.

The Governor is receiving a large number of letters indorsing his plan of shipping the unemployed to farms where they can find work. One man, the father of seven children, wrote: "For four months we have been without a single cent. I am grateful to you for suggesting this country employment. I want to take my two eldest boys to work on a farm somewhere—I don't care where."

A resolution of the social service commission of New York, approving the proposed establishment of state labor exchanges, has also been forwarded to the Governor.

It is announced that the first train load of unemployed will leave New York City at 9:30 o'clock Monday evening and will go to Fondra. It will carry fifty persons, including several married couples. According to Commissioner of Agriculture Calvin J. Huson, every arrangement has been made for the comfort of the passengers, and plenty of work awaits them. A number of applications have been received from newspaper correspondents and moving picture men to accompany the first consignment of unemployed out of New York.

Wilson Message Called a Classic in Style

London, March 13.—President Wilson's message on the Panama Canal, considered purely from a literary standpoint, is regarded by Alfred G. Gardiner, editor of "The Daily News," as a classic of which, he said, all English-speaking people could be proud. Mr. Gardiner made this statement in an address to the American Luncheon Club here to-day. He continued:

"The greatest evil of Europe to-day is secret diplomacy. I believe when the history of the time comes to be written it will be said that the greatest rift America made to the world was that of frank and candid diplomacy."

For Smaller Japanese Navy.

Tokio, March 13.—The appropriation for the construction of new ships for the Japanese navy was reduced by the House of Peers to-day by \$15,000,000, bringing the figure down to \$45,000,000. The reduction was adopted by 210 to 44 votes. A very lively discussion preceded the vote and the Cabinet was severely condemned in connection with the recent naval armament scandal.

To Form Italian Ministry.

Rome, March 13.—King Victor Emmanuel has entrusted to Signor Salandra, former Minister of the Treasury, the task of forming a new Cabinet to succeed that of Signor Giolitti, which resigned early in the week.

ALL CASH—REWARDS—ALL CASH

To those who enter the fascinating

Game of "Quiz"

Easy to learn and instructive. Profitable, too—for many will receive

Pay for Their Play

Everybody is welcome to come in—men, women, boys and girls. There are

769 REWARDS FROM \$1,000 DOWN.

Further details of the Ben Franklin

"QUIZ" in the

New-York Tribune To-Morrow, Monday and Tuesday

